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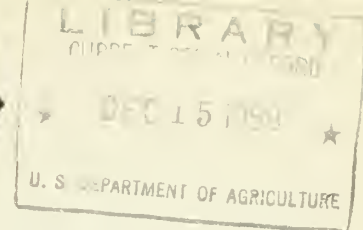
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# Foreign

# CROPS AND MARKETS



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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NORWAY SETS 1959-60 ANTARCTIC  
WHALING QUOTA

The Norwegian Government has set a quota of 5,800 blue whale units to be taken by the pelagic expeditions of that country in the 1959-60 Antarctic season. (Last year's catch was 5,782 blue whale units.) The Norwegian whaling industry recommended this quota after the other Antarctic whaling nations made known the quotas set for their expeditions (see Foreign Crops and Markets, November 9, 1959).

Norway is no longer a member of the International Whaling Convention. It withdrew June 30, 1959, because of a disagreement over allocation of the quota established by the I.W.C.

# U. S. TOBACCO EXPORTS DOWN IN OCTOBER

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco for October 1959, at 50.1 million pounds, were 40 percent below those for October 1958.

Exports were down for all kinds of leaf except Green River, One Sucker, and cigar binder. Flue-cured and Burley exports were down 40 percent and 64 percent, respectively, from October a year ago. For the period January-October 1959, exports totaled 358.8 million pounds--5.3 percent below the 378.7 million shipped abroad during the first 10 months of 1958.

The value of October 1959 exports--\$39.2 million--was down 38 percent from October 1958. The 10-month total value was \$266.3 million--3.9 percent below the comparable 1958 period.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U.S. exports, by types and export weight October and January-October 1958 and 1959, with percentage change

Type	October		Percent change	January-October		Percent change
	1958	1959		1958	1959	
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
	pounds	pounds	Percent	pounds	pounds	Percent
Flue-cured.....	74,545	44,927	-39.7	309,018	287,780	-6.9
Burley.....	2,908	1,057	-63.7	23,790	23,479	-1.3
Dk.-fired Ky.-Tenn.....	2,489	1,854	-25.5	17,510	14,044	-19.8
Va. fire-cured 1/.....	163	8	-95.1	3,997	3,617	-9.5
Maryland.....	1,500	753	-49.8	9,218	11,285	+22.4
Green River.....	29	39	+34.5	1,005	788	-21.6
One Sucker.....	16	37	+131.3	629	1,916	+204.6
Black Fat, etc.....	510	302	-40.8	4,006	3,820	-4.6
Cigar wrapper.....	310	109	-64.8	4,332	3,616	-16.5
Cigar binder.....	90	114	+26.7	1,573	2,804	+78.3
Cigar filler.....	21	5	-76.2	216	958	+343.5
Other.....	1,039	939	-9.6	3,446	4,734	+37.4
Total.....	83,620	50,144	-40.0	378,740	358,841	-5.3
	Million	Million		Million	Million	
	dollars	dollars	Percent	dollars	dollars	Percent
Declared value.....	63.1	39.2	-37.9	277.1	266.3	-3.9

1/ Includes sun-cured.

Exports of U. S. tobacco products were valued at \$5 million for October 1959--down 38 percent from October last year. Although cigars and cheroots, chewing and snuff were larger this year, cigarettes and smoking tobacco in bulk showed sharp decreases.

For the 10-month period January-October 1959, cigarette exports were 7.2 percent ahead of those a year earlier. Exports of cigars and cheroots were more than double those of a year ago, and smoking tobacco in bulk also gained.

The total value of tobacco product exports in January-October 1959, at \$79 million, was up 10 percent from a year earlier.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: U. S. exports, October and January-October  
1958 and 1959, with percentage change

Products and value	October		Percent change	January-October		Percent change
	1958	1959		1958	1959	
Cigars and cheroots (1,000 pieces).....	988	4,260	+331.2	7,940	18,402	+131.8
Cigarettes (million pieces).....	1,813	1,038	-42.7	15,246	16,346	+7.2
Chewing and snuff (1,000 pounds).....	95	172	+81.1	990	907	-8.4
Smoking tobacco in pkgs (1,000 pounds).....	88	51	-42.0	585	555	-5.1
Smoking tobacco in bulk (1,000 pounds).....	331	199	-39.9	6,031	7,521	+24.7
Total declared value (million dollars).....	8.1	5.0	-38.3	71.6	79.0	+10.3

Bureau of the Census.

CIGARETTE OUTPUT IN BURMA  
AT NEW HIGH

Burmese cigarette output in 1959 is estimated at a record 1,200 million pieces--up 21 percent from the 991 million produced in 1958.

Output of cigarettes has climbed steadily in recent years; output in 1960 is forecast at 1,300 million pieces. Considerable U. S. tobacco is imported for use in blending with locally produced flue-cured leaf in the manufacture of high-quality cigarettes.



# AUSTRALIA EXPECTS LARGER 1960 TOBACCO HARVEST

Australian tobacco plantings late this fall totaled about 18,500 acres, compared with 15,000 in 1958. With the sharp acreage increase, and favorable weather, the harvest in the early months of 1960 is likely to reach at least 16 million pounds, compared with 13.9 million in 1959.

# THAILAND GROWS MORE FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

Revised figures indicate that Thailand's 1959 harvest of flue-cured tobacco totaled about 21 million pounds; the 1958 harvest was 16 million. The 1960 crop is expected to be about the same as this year's. Flue-cured production in Thailand is largely controlled by the Tobacco Monopoly, which takes into consideration domestic and export requirements.

# COLOMBIA ANNOUNCES SPECIAL CREDIT PROGRAM

The Agricultural Credit Bank of Colombia (Caja de Credito Agrario) has announced a special credit program to stimulate the production of poultry, hogs, and such fibers as fique, kenaf, and henequen.

The bank emphasized that the Department of Agricultural Development will give supervision and direction to the borrowers under this program. Land and chattel mortgages on plantations or other permanent crops will be accepted as collateral for loans. For certain short-term loans personal guarantees will be accepted. The bank also plans to enter into contracts with feed manufacturers, vaccine laboratories, and producers of breeding stock to obtain better prices, quality guarantees, and technical assistance for the borrowers under this program.

# COLOMBIAN COFFEE EXPORTS HIGHER THIS YEAR

Colombia's coffee exports from January through mid-November of 1959 totaled 5,570,057 bags of 60 kilograms each (132.276 pounds). This is an increase of 17 percent (828,304 bags) from the corresponding period last year. Exports in September 1959 of 828,000 bags were probably the largest monthly shipments on record.

Of the exports through mid-November, 4,291,757 bags (or approximately 77 percent) went to the United States; 1,127,163 bags to Europe; and the remaining 151,137 bags to other countries.

NICARAGUA'S COFFEE EXPORTS  
DOWN IN 1958-59 SEASON

Nicaragua exported 308,287 bags of coffee (132.276 pounds) during the marketing season ending September 1959. These exports were valued at \$15,919,468. Exports in 1957-58 totaled 428,956 bags valued at \$26,477,225.

The 1958-59 decline from 1957-58 is equivalent to 28 percent in volume and 40 percent in value. In terms of prices per pound, the f.o.b. value dropped from an average of 46.66 cents in 1957-58 to 39.02 in 1958-59.

GHANA'S COCOA PROSPECTS  
CONTINUE GOOD

Weather continues favorable for Ghana's 1959-60 cacao crop, which is expected to be even larger than the big 1958-59 crop.

The Foreign Agricultural Service estimates the 1959-60 crop at 590 million pounds, while the 1958-59 crop was estimated at 575 million pounds. In addition to good weather, the control of capsids through spraying and the fact that new plantings are coming into bearing support the higher forecast.

Alternating rain and sunshine have favored good pod set and development of the crop. Harvest of the main crop will probably continue through January and February. The government's anti-capsid saturation spray program, started in 1956, is now showing good results. Since July 1959, the program has been the farmers' responsibility, but the Ghanaian Department of Agriculture shares a large part of the cost of spray and spraying equipment.

As cacao accounts for over 60 percent of the revenue that Ghana derives from exports, the government will probably continue its efforts to expand production. This is indicated by the following statement in the Division of Agriculture's Second Development Plan, 1959-64:

"Cacao will undoubtedly continue to dominate the economy of the country for many years to come. Any development plan is therefore unrealistic if it fails to afford this crop the consideration which its importance demands. In addition to a wide variety of services to insure replanting of derelict cacao areas, provision is made for training farmers in modern techniques of cultivation and in control of diseases."

The Second Development Program provides for continuing control of swollen shoot disease and capsids, distribution of improved planting material (improved Amazon types), and wider use of fertilizer.



BUILDING NEW BEET SUGAR  
MILL IN BAVARIA

A new sugar mill now being built at Zeil, Unterfranken, West Germany, may be finished in time for the 1960 sugar beet harvest. It is designed for a high degree of automation and intensive operation, and will employ about 250 men working in 3 shifts. Three-fourths of the total cost will be borne cooperatively by growers.

The need for this new mill in addition to the 3 already operating in the Bavarian area has grown out of the rapid expansion of local sugar beet acreage, which in turn resulted from the loss of the traditional beet-growing area around Magdeburg, located in East Germany. The sugar beet acreage in Bavaria increased 30 percent from 1956 to 1958 and now constitutes about 16 percent of the entire sugar beet acreage in West Germany.

THAI KENAF EXPORTS  
FALL FROM 1958 PEAK

Thailand exported a peak quantity of 60.6 million pounds of kenaf in 1958; the 1959 total is expected to approximate 53 million. Production is estimated at about 66 million pounds each year. Kenaf is an important fiber crop in Thailand for both export and domestic use. Practically all of the crop could be used domestically, but processing plants are inadequate. A large volume of gunny bags are imported each year.

KAPOK PRODUCTION  
STEADY IN THAILAND

Thailand's 1959 production of kapok totaled around 176 million pounds, practically unchanged from 1958. The United States continues to be the principal buyer. Total Thai kapok exports average around 22 million pounds per year.

U.S. LARD AND TALLOW EXPORTS  
CONTINUE UPWARD IN OCTOBER

U.S. lard exports in October 1959 were 73 percent above October 1958. Exports of inedible tallow and grease in the same period were up 63 percent.

Shipments of U.S. lard in January-October 1959 totaled 497 million pounds, up 54 percent from a year earlier. Shipments of inedible tallow and greases in January-October, at 1,172 million pounds, were 27 percent above the same period of 1958. Exports of animal fats have been stimulated by low prices resulting from increased U.S. supplies.

## ARGENTINE LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER DOWN

Slaughter of all types of livestock in Argentina fell sharply during the first 9 months of 1959.

Meat production in inspected slaughter plants fell to 1.4 million pounds during January-September 1959, 32 percent below the comparable 1958 period. The sharpest drop was in inspected cattle slaughter, which fell 35 percent, from 3,860,907 to 2,494,341 head. Inspected hog slaughter fell 18 percent, and inspected sheep slaughter 16 percent.

The sharp drop in slaughter has already resulted in a significant reduction in Argentine meat exports (see Foreign Crops and Markets, September 7, 1959). Within the next few months, cattle numbers are expected to start recovering from the low levels reported in recent years (see Foreign Crops and Markets, November 2, 1959).

INSPECTED LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER <sup>1/</sup>: Argentina, annual 1956-58  
and January-September 1958 and 1959

Type	1956	1957	1958	Jan.-Sept.	
				1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	head	head	head	head	head
Cattle and calves.....	6,349	5,539	4,934	3,861	2,494
Sheep and lambs.....	4,466	2,710	2,916	1,691	1,422
Hogs.....	1,334	1,639	1,250	935	771

<sup>1/</sup> Cattle slaughtered in establishments subject to compulsory federal inspection and grading.

CANADIAN LARD AND TALLOW  
EXPORTS UP SHARPLY

Exports of lard and tallow from Canada during January-September 1959 rose sharply from the same period a year earlier.

Lard exports alone, at almost 7.5 million pounds, exceeded all previous records. Tallow exports, at over 66 million pounds, were 59 percent above exports during the first 9 months of 1958.

The United Kingdom took practically all of Canada's lard exports, and about 51 percent of its tallow. The Union of South Africa and Japan were also large markets for Canadian tallow. Exports during the remaining 3 months of 1959 are expected to remain at high levels.

Canadian meat exports, however, showed a 15-percent drop--falling to 76.7 million pounds. Almost all of the drop was in beef exports, which declined from 41.1 million pounds during the first 9 months of 1958 to 17.7 million pounds during the same period in 1959.

Pork exports, which were high during the first half of this year, have been declining sharply, and are expected to remain low during the remainder of the year. Canada's total 1959 pork exports will probably be about the same as last year's. Japan has announced that it will authorize the importation of sizable quantities before the end of this year.

Variety meat exports rose 61 percent above January-September 1958 to 11.9 million pounds. The United States is Canada's most important market for variety meats. The recent relaxation of dollar exchange restrictions on variety meat imports by the United Kingdom caused speculation in Canada that exports to that market will rise sharply.

MEAT AND ANIMAL FATS: Canadian exports, annual 1955-58,  
January-September 1958 and 1959

Classification	1955	1956	1957	1958	January-September	
					1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Beef <u>1/</u> .....	9,818	13,655	48,326	54,940	41,089	17,720
Pork <u>2/</u> .....	73,275	61,957	40,303	66,131	44,008	53,431
Mutton and lamb <u>3/</u> .....	---	---	472	1,377	471	361
Other meat <u>4/</u> .....	8,998	6,335	6,330	7,661	5,294	5,170
Total meat.....	92,091	81,947	95,431	130,109	90,862	76,682
Variety meat.....	7,112	6,831	5,587	11,590	7,389	11,895
Lard.....	1,312	320	8	475	85	7,492
Tallow.....	39,818	50,700	60,511	54,327	41,702	66,238

1/ Fresh beef and veal; beef pickled in barrels. 2/ Fresh pork; bacon; hams; cured or smoked sides; pickled pork in barrels; cooked hams, uncanned; canned hams. 3/ Fresh mutton and lamb. 4/ Meats, cooked meats, and canned meats, not otherwise provided for.

#### PANAMA FIXES IMPORT QUOTAS FOR EDIBLE FATS AND OILS

The Republic of Panama in a resolution of October 28 established monthly import quotas for edible fats and oils, including lard. The monthly quotas for all edible oils is 309,000 pounds--including 205,000 pounds of lard and 11,000 pounds of oleomargarine. Since September 1958 the import quota for lard had been 275,000 pounds. However, this quota has never been strictly enforced.

Panama's lard imports during 1956-58 averaged 6.4 million pounds annually. Under the new quota, imports will be restricted to less than 40 percent of this average.

U.S. exports of lard to Panama in January-September 1959 totaled 3.3 million pounds, compared with 5.0 million a year earlier.

#### CHILE SUSPENDS MEAT IMPORT DUTIES

Chile has suspended consular fees and other charges on fresh, chilled, or frozen meat imports for an indefinite period.

Livestock and meat prices have soared this year; although duties and other charges on meat imports from Argentina were removed in September, Argentine meat supplies are also at low levels and the Chileans apparently were unable to obtain sufficient quantities at reasonable prices.

U.S. exports to Chile have been very small in past years. However, the removal of duties may create opportunities for U.S. exporters, especially for pork and pork products.

#### WORLD WOOL CONSUMPTION UP 17 PERCENT IN JANUARY-SEPTEMBER

Consumption of raw wool in January-September 1959 was 17 percent above the same period in 1958 in the 10 countries which report quarterly to the International Wool Study Group. The sharpest gains were in Japan and the United States, where mill use was up 42 and 39 percent, respectively.

Mill use was lower in France and Sweden during January-September, but consumption in these countries during the third quarter of 1959 was 15 and 13 percent, respectively, above a year earlier. Raw wool consumption in all reporting countries during the third quarter of 1959 was 21 percent above a year earlier. Only Belgium showed a lower rate of consumption.



WOOL, RAW: Estimated consumption in selected countries, clean basis, annual 1956-58 and January-September 1958 and 1959

Country	Annual			January-September		
	1956	1957	1958	1958	1959 1/	Percent change
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
United States:						
Apparel.....	297	241	217	158.8	206.5	30
Carpet.....	144	128	119	78.1	125.1	60
Total 2/ .....	449	377	344	242.9	337.6	39
United Kingdom.....	475	481	444	323.5	376.7	16
France.....	276	310	266	199.6	187.1	-6
Japan.....	171	188	161	118.4	168.0	42
Italy.....	127	161	156	116.5	124.4	7
Germany, West.....	176	181	152	110.6	113.1	2
Belgium.....	78	80	70	52.3	53.3	2
Australia.....	65	69	63	47.7	53.6	12
Netherlands.....	28	26	21	15.4	18.6	21
Sweden.....	11	11	11	8.1	7.9	-2
Total (10 countries).....	1,856	1,884	1,688	1,235.0	1,440.3	17

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Scoured basis, includes estimated consumption in cotton and other industries.

Commonwealth Economic Committee and International Wool Study Group.

#### NEW ZEALAND BEEF SHIPMENTS TO U.S. IN DECEMBER

The following New Zealand beef shipments to the United States are planned for December.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination	Quantity (pounds)
Persic.....	December 18	East Coast	4,928,000
Tyrone.....	" 21	" "	112,000
Indian Reefer.....	" 3	West Coast	1,568,000
Mariposa.....	" 5	" "	448,000
Arcadia.....	" 14	" "	224,000
Saracen.....	" 24	" "	1,344,000
Monterrey.....	" 27	" "	224,000
		Total.....	8,848,000



# NEW ZEALAND ESTABLISHES MEAT PRICE CONTROLS

Current high meat and fish prices and evidence of "unrealistic" retail profit margins are reported as reasons for the New Zealand Prime Minister's establishment of price controls on these items. The Trade Practices and Prices Commission will administer the controls.

The high level of beef and lamb exports to the United States during 1958 and much of 1959 are underlying causes of these increased domestic prices.

## AUSTRALIAN BEEF SHIPMENTS TO U.S. IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER

Two ships left Australia in November with 12,490,240 pounds of beef for the United States.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination <sup>1/</sup>	Quantity (pounds)
Northumberland.....	November 11	New York	7,766,080
		Philadelphia	288,960
		Boston	161,280
		Chicago	3,808,000
Pioneer Star.....	November 17	New York	398,720
		San Francisco	67,200

In addition, the following quantities of beef (totaling 7,616,000 pounds) had been released for shipment as of November 1.

Ship	Planned sailing date	Quantity (pounds)
Gloucester.....	November 13	3,828,160
Nottingham.....	" 21	530,880
Wharami.....	" 22	22,400
Elizabeth Bakke.....	Late November	22,400
Whangaroa.....	December 24	291,200
Port Macquarie.....	" 24	2,752,960
Port Montreal.....	Late December	89,600
Pioneer Reef.....	December 8	78,400

<sup>1/</sup> Indicates location of purchasers and is usually also the port of arrival and general marketing area for the meat; in some instances meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

GERMAN HOG NUMBERS  
TO RISE

West German hog numbers are expected to rise sharply during 1960.

Although hogs on West German farms on September 4, 1959 (15,297,813 head) were down slightly from the same time a year earlier, they seem to be past the low point of their current numbers cycle. Both numbers of young pigs and bred sows were up from September 1958 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, August 3, 1959).

West Germany is an important market for U.S. lard and hog variety meat exports. Increased domestic production may be expected to compete sharply with U.S. exports.

## SWEDEN TO IMPORT APPLES

Sweden will allow imports of apples from all areas starting December 21. Last season's opening date was February 11.

WEST GERMANY AUTHORIZES IMPORTS  
OF ASPARAGUS AND CHERRIES

West Germany recently authorized imports of canned asparagus (center cuts without tips, and cut spears or cuts and tips) and cocktail or maraschino cherries from the United States and Canada during calendar year 1960. As usual in these announcements, the size of the quotas was not stated.

WINTER VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS FROM  
WEST COAST OF MEXICO

Winter vegetable shipments from the west coast of Mexico began early in November. The following commodities crossed the border at Nogales, Arizona, during the period November 1-15: Tomatoes, 208,000 pounds; peppers, 109,000 pounds; green beans, 34,000 pounds; and eggplant, 16,000 pounds.

In addition to the vegetables, 232,000 pounds of bananas were shipped. Some of these commodities may be reshipped to Canada.

NEW ZEALAND APPLE AND PEAR  
CROPS DOWN SLIGHTLY

The 1959-60 apple crop in New Zealand is estimated at 2,858,000 bushels, compared with 2,984,000 bushels last year. In the Hawkes Bay area, there was a substantial increase in production of Delicious and Cox's Orange Pippins.

The pear crop is estimated at 446,000 bushels, compared with the revised estimate of 599,000 bushels last year.

#### GREEKS TO ESTABLISH STOCKS OF DRIED CURRANTS IN LONDON

The Greek Minister of Commerce has announced that up to 1,500 metric tons of currants will be kept in stock in London by the Autonomous Currant Organization in order to meet seasonal demands and stabilize the British market.

#### YUGOSLAVIA TO BUILD MORE PRUNE DRIERS

Serbia, the most important prune-producing area in Yugoslavia, intends to build about 250 additional modern, California-type, prune driers in 1960. The Serbian Agricultural Cooperative Fruit Business Union is promoting this undertaking, reportedly with the intent of having enough modern driers within the next 2 or 3 years to dry the entire prune crop and thus improve the quality of prunes for export.

A total of 120 California-type driers were put into operation in 1959 in Serbia and Bosnia. About 4,500 short tons of prunes--reportedly of very good quality--were dried by the 90 new driers installed in Serbia. No volume estimates are available for the 30 new driers installed in Bosnia.

#### CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS DOWN SLIGHTLY

Canadian wheat and flour exports during July-October 1959 totaled 95 million bushels, about 4 million bushels below exports in the same months of 1958. Wheat exports were 83 million bushels in the 4-month period of this year, compared with 87.7 million a year earlier.

Imports of Canadian wheat by the United Kingdom and Japan, the principal buyers, totaled 6 million bushels less than in July-October 1958. The Netherlands and West Germany also took considerably less this year than last. Exports to India, Peru, and Venezuela, however, were up a total of 3 million bushels; and over 4 million went to the Union of South Africa and Iraq, whereas none went to these countries in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Flour exports during July-October 1959 were 12.4 million bushels, compared with 11.6 in the previous year. The principal buyers, the United Kingdom and the Philippines, imported slightly less in 1959. These reductions were offset by increased shipments to Ceylon, Japan, and a few smaller importers of flour.

Preliminary estimates for November indicate that exports during the first 4 months of the Canadian marketing year (August-November) may be about 5 percent higher than the 99 million bushels exported in August-November 1958.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination,  
July-October 1958 and July-October 1959

Destination	July-October 1958			July-October 1959		
	Wheat	Flour <u>1/</u>	Total	Wheat	Flour <u>1/</u>	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States .....	803	522	1,325	416	467	883
British West Indies:	4	1,636	1,640	1	1,664	1,665
Central America ...:	68	486	554	55	658	713
Colombia .....	--	104	104	808	2	810
Cuba .....	--	160	160	1	123	124
Peru .....	597	11	608	1,711	2	1,713
Venezuela .....	602	649	1,251	1,141	1	1,142
Others .....	207	513	720	424	419	843
Total .....	2,281	4,081	6,362	4,557	3,336	7,893
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg :	4,719	165	4,884	3,717	8	3,725
Germany, West .....	9,744	--	9,744	7,781	--	7,781
Ireland .....	1,761	--	1,761	562	--	562
Netherlands .....	7,451	3	7,454	3,792	2	3,794
Norway .....	1,208	--	1,208	1,148	--	1,148
Switzerland .....	3,456	--	3,456	2,203	--	2,203
United Kingdom .....	32,357	4,557	36,914	28,267	4,326	32,593
Others .....	1,728	53	1,781	3,408	48	3,456
Total .....	62,424	4,778	67,202	50,878	4,384	55,262
Asia:						
Ceylon .....	--	375	375	--	772	772
China, Mainland ...:	1,643	--	1,643	--	--	--
India .....	3,922	2	3,924	5,534	--	5,534
Iraq .....	--	--	--	2,033	--	2,033
Japan .....	15,699	30	15,729	13,999	381	14,380
Pakistan .....	--	--	--	982	--	982
Philippines .....	<u>2/</u>	1,167	1,167	541	1,164	1,705
Others .....	1,021	555	1,576	1,460	960	2,420
Total .....	22,285	2,129	24,414	24,549	3,277	27,826
Africa:						
Union of So. Africa:	--	--	--	2,306	--	2,306
Others .....	90	591	681	60	1,359	1,419
Total .....	90	591	681	2,366	1,359	3,725
Oceania .....	--	2	2	--	8	8
Unspecified <u>3/</u> .....	616	--	616	621	--	621
World total .....	87,696	11,581	99,277	82,971	12,364	95,335

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Includes seed wheat.

Source: Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.



#### VENEZUELA TO EMPHASIZE HATCHING EGG PRODUCTION

Venezuela announced recently that its 5-year Poultry Development Program introduced earlier in the year will be devoted entirely to expanding the production of hatching eggs. The program's goal is 56 million hatching eggs annually (the present rate of imports) within 5 years.

#### DANES CONTINUE EXPANSION OF DRESSED POULTRY INDUSTRY

Reflecting the current development of the Danish poultry meat industry, a processing plant is being constructed in the town of Brarup. The plant will have an annual capacity of 2 million chickens, and a processing rate of 1,000 birds per hour.

The plant is being built in conjunction with an already established poultry farm that will supply 500,000 chickens a year; 1.5 million birds will be furnished by neighboring poultry farmers.

#### BURMESE RICE EXPORTS IN OCTOBER SET POSTWAR RECORD

Burma's rice exports in October, at 243,573 long tons, were the largest for any month since World War II. January-October exports came to 1,572,000 tons, 288,000 tons more than in the same months of 1958.

Total reported procurement of the 1958-59 paddy crop on October 22 was 3,204,000 tons, equivalent to 2,371,000 tons of milled rice and products, of which 1,245,000 tons of rice and products were shipped by October 31.

#### U.S. RICE EXPORTS CONTINUE STRONG

The United States exported 2,062,000 cwt. of rice in October, compared with 1,411,000 cwt. in the same month a year ago. Principal destinations were Indonesia, Cuba, Ceylon, Iraq, and West Germany.

Exports in the August-October period were 5,028,000 cwt., up 20 percent over exports in the corresponding months of 1958. Indonesia took 1,344,000 cwt., 27 percent of total exports. Iraq, a very minor market in previous years, took 138,000 cwt.

Exports to Europe, Asia, and Africa increased, while those to the Western Hemisphere declined.



RICE: United States exports, in terms of milled, to specified countries, October 1959, with comparisons 1/

Country of destination	August-July		August-October		October	
	1957-58	1958-59	1958	1959 2/	1958	1959 2/
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada .....	293	267	64	48	35	20
Bahamas .....	11	30	1	13	3/	2
Cuba .....	4,246	4,113	1,283	1,044	603	475
Guatemala .....	68	24	3/	7	3/	1
Honduras .....	30	20	13	3	2	0
Netherlands Antilles:	54	63	14	15	4	5
Nicaragua .....	5	56	33	0	10	0
West Indies Fed. ....	88	4	1	2	3/	1
Argentina .....	0	0	0	52	0	50
Chile .....	3/	23	3/	35	0	5
Peru .....	980	5	2	3/	0	3/
Venezuela .....	2	67	0	3	0	3/
Other countries .....	118	163	6	53	2	1
Total .....	5,895	4,835	1,417	1,275	656	560
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg..	76	315	66	165	15	37
West Germany .....	30	1,116	264	153	6	114
Greece .....	23	48	12	7	6	3
Netherlands .....	14	350	47	148	4	94
Sweden .....	12	34	17	24	6	10
Switzerland .....	32	26	15	2	1	1
United Kingdom .....	34	444	104	116	43	53
Other countries .....	6	39	12	18	2	6
Total .....	227	2,372	537	633	83	318
Asia:						
Ceylon .....	331	1,078	445	686	222	412
Indonesia .....	753	116	89	1,344	0	500
Iraq .....	5	24	2	138	0	126
Pakistan .....	3,453	1,169	0	94	0	0
Philippines .....	554	1,140	1,106	0	348	0
Saudi Arabia .....	151	114	26	18	4	9
Other Arabian States:	126	189	35	29	11	19
Other countries .....	251	4/ 423	11	13	1	9
Total .....	5,624	4,253	1,714	2,322	586	1,075
Total Oceania .....	52	50	15	9	1	1
Egypt .....	0	489	0	447	0	0
French West Africa ...	0	526	1	44	0	11
Liberia .....	270	377	101	179	20	24
Other Africa .....	23	175	30	67	9	37
Destination not specified .....	17	22	5	3	2	1
Total (Census) .....	12,108	13,099	3,820	4,979	1,357	2,027
Ryukyu Islands 5/	145	0	0	0	0	0
Section 416 donations:	683	641	201	49	54	35
World total .....	12,936	13,740	4,021	5,028	1,411	2,062

1/ Includes brown, broken, screenings, and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 cwt. 4/ Includes 199,000 cwt. to the Nansei and Nanpo Islands and 115,000 cwt. to Turkey. 5/ Programmed by ICA and shipped by the Army.

Source: Bureau of the Census and Department of Agriculture.

U. S. COTTON LINTERS  
EXPORTS INCREASE

U. S. exports of cotton linters, mostly chemical qualities, were 110,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during the first 3 months (August-October) of the 1959-60 season. This was nearly double the 57,000 bales exported in the same months a year earlier.

Exports in October 1959 were 45,000 bales, compared with 26,000 bales in September, and 22,000 bales in October 1958.

Principal destinations during August-October 1959, with comparable 1958 figures in parentheses, were: West Germany 77,000 bales (23,000); United Kingdom 13,000 (9,000); Canada 8,000 (9,000); Japan 7,000 (5,000); and the Netherlands 2,000 (0).

U. S. COTTON EXPORTS UP  
SHARPLY IN OCTOBER

U. S. exports of cotton (all types) in October 1959 were 403,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight (392,000 running bales). This was an increase of 70 percent from September exports of 237,000 bales, and more than double the 188,000 bales exported in October 1958.

Exports during the first 3 months (August-October) of the current season totaled 741,000 bales (720,000 running bales)--up 19 percent from exports of 623,000 bales in the corresponding months a year earlier.

The outlook is for further improvements in the level of exports from the United States during the remainder of 1959-60, and exports for the season are expected to total at least 5,500,000 running bales. This will be almost double the low level of 2,800,000 bales exported in 1958-59, and 22 percent above average exports of 4,500,000 bales during the 5 years 1953-57.

Factors contributing to the larger exports this season include (1) low stocks and rising consumption in foreign importing countries; (2) lower and more stable cotton prices; and (3) lower exportable supplies outside the United States.

Registrations of cotton for export under the 1959-60 payment-in-kind program totaled 4,142,000 running bales as of December 4, 1959.

Correction: August 1959 export figures, except for the running bale total, were inadvertently not included in the last column of the U. S. cotton export table published in Foreign Crops and Markets on November 9, 1959.

COTTON: United States exports of cotton by country of destination,  
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957 and 1958,  
August-October 1958 and 1959

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1957	1958	August-October	
	1935-39	1950-54			1958	1959
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bales	: bales	: bales	: bales	: bales	: bales
Austria.....	0	38	55	15	4	4
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	169	121	182	49	13	19
Denmark.....	33	29	26	8	3	3
Finland.....	35	13	19	13	3	10
France.....	662	431	367	199	99	74
Germany, West.....	511	382	623	103	38	50
Italy.....	442	379	572	154	41	69
Netherlands.....	107	127	113	21	7	16
Norway.....	17	14	13	1	1/	1
Poland & Danzig.....	180	1/	248	93	45	51
Portugal.....	36	7	24	12	3	0
Spain.....	108	142	217	297	58	0
Sweden.....	115	53	130	35	9	7
Switzerland.....	11	42	81	12	3	11
United Kingdom.....	1,346	434	709	210	48	80
Yugoslavia.....	17	86	115	151	1/	1/
Other Europe.....	2/ 96	8	18	3	1/	1
Total Europe.....	3,885	2,306	3,512	1,376	374	396
Australia.....	9	31	67	40	19	7
Canada.....	301	311	277	89	13	18
Chile.....	9	24	35	3	1	2
Colombia.....	20	30	69	21	4	0
Cuba.....	11	19	46	9	2	3
French North Africa.....	3/	9	11	12	5	1
Hong Kong.....	3/	8	138	125	24	53
India.....	52	253	114	80	1	7
Indonesia.....	3/	19	31	17	5	9
Israel.....	3/	12	18	12	1/	1
Japan.....	1,142	871	1,174	544	96	143
Korea, Republic of.....	3/	80	207	227	25	40
Philippines.....	2	9	59	97	12	13
Taiwan (Formosa).....	3/	85	110	182	33	30
Union of South Africa.....	3/	6	37	15	6	4
Other countries.....	4/ 158	61	54	46	3	14
Total 500-lb. bales.....	5,589	4,134	5,959	2,895	623	741
Total running bales.....	5,300	3,977	5,717	2,790	602	720

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes Czechoslovakia 65 and Norway 17. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Includes China 117, and French Indochina 22.

## COTTON PRODUCTION LOWER IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA

The 1959-60 cotton crop in British East Africa (Uganda, Tanganyika, and Kenya) is currently estimated at 428,000 bales (500 pounds gross). This is 12 percent below the postwar record of 488,000 bales in 1958-59, but near the average annual production of 424,000 bales in the past 5 seasons (1954-58).

All of the decrease was in Uganda, where acreage declined about 20 percent--from 2,000,000 acres in 1958-59 to 1,600,000 this season. Dry weather prior to planting and producer dissatisfaction with prices received for last year's crop were major factors contributing to the reduction. Current estimates place Ugandan production this season at 250,000 bales, down 24 percent from the 330,000 bales grown in 1958-59.

Production in Tanganyika is now placed at 163,000 bales from an estimated 450,000 acres, slightly above the 1958-59 crop of 143,000 bales from 400,000 acres. Kenya's 1959-60 crop is expected to equal last season's 15,000 bales.

Cotton exports during 1958-59 amounted to 550,000 bales, up 22 percent from exports of 451,000 bales in the previous season. Statistics for most principal importers of British East African cotton show substantial increases compared with 1957-58. Major destinations in 1958-59 were: West Germany, India, Japan, Hong Kong, the United Kingdom, France, and the Netherlands.

Only about 2,000 bales of cotton are used annually in British East Africa. Cotton stocks on August 1, 1959, were estimated at 20,000 bales, compared with 85,000 bales a year earlier. The reduction reflects the heavier exports in 1958-59.

## 1959-60 COTTON CROP SMALLER IN RHODESIAS AND NYASALAND

Cotton production in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for this season (1959-60) is estimated at 11,000 bales (500 pounds gross). This is 15 percent below production of 13,000 bales last season, but 22 percent higher than the 1957-58 crop of 9,000 bales. In recent years, cotton production in the Federation has fluctuated between 6,000 and 15,000 bales annually, depending on insect damage, weather, and prices.

Except for experimental irrigated plantings at the Gatooma Research Station in Southern Rhodesia, all cotton in the Federation is raingrown.

Over 90 percent of the Federation's total cotton crop is grown in Nyasaland, mostly on individual small land holdings. Farmers sell their seed cotton to the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board, which operates markets throughout the territory.



Prices to producers for the current crop are the same as in 1958-59 (equivalent to an estimated 23 cents a pound, lint basis, for first-quality cotton and 8 cents for second-quality). The Production and Marketing Board also carries on research in insect control in cooperation with the government and the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Cotton production in Northern and Southern Rhodesia totals only around 1,000 bales annually. Although prices to producers are maintained at somewhat higher levels than in Nyasaland, insects and competition from other crops limit cotton expansion in these areas.

The Federation's one spinning mill--in Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia--normally uses around 18,000 to 20,000 bales of cotton annually. Raw cotton needs are met partly by lower-quality Nyasaland cotton and partly by imported growths. Significant quantities of U. S. cotton were used in the Gatooma mill in both 1956-57 and 1957-58. However, the United States lost practically all of the Southern Rhodesian market in 1958-59 to lower-priced growths from other countries. Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo have been the most consistent suppliers in recent years. Since the Gatooma mill uses cotton of relatively low quality, small quantities of higher grades from Nyasaland are exported each year, mostly to the United Kingdom.

#### ISRAELI COTTON PRODUCTION AND USE RISING SHARPLY

Cotton production in Israel has increased steadily since the first commercial crop in 1954-55 (August-July). The 1959-60 crop is estimated at 32,000 bales (500 pounds gross)--up 45 percent from the 22,000 bales grown in 1958-59, and more than double the annual average of 14,000 bales during the past 5 seasons (1954-58).

Most Israeli cotton is of the upland type and is grown under sprinkler irrigation. Yields are very high, averaging about 1-3/4 bales or 875 pounds of lint per acre. Only about 1,000 bales of extra-long staple cotton are produced, all of which is exported to the United Kingdom.

Cotton consumption in Israel reached a record 50,000 bales during the 1958-59 season--up 25 percent from the 40,000 bales used in 1957-58. Consumption has shown a sharp uptrend in recent years. Mill capacity is expanding rapidly; the 150,000 spindles now in operation represent an increase of 50,000 in the past year. About 100,000 additional spindles are expected to be in operation by the end of 1960. The government is encouraging expansion of mill facilities with a view to exporting textiles. During 1959, firm orders for yarn have reportedly been received from the United States, the Belgian Congo, and some South American countries. However, only about 260 tons had been exported up to early September, mainly to Sweden and Denmark.

(Continued on following page)



Imports of 30,000 bales into Israel during 1958-59 were 36 percent over the 22,000 bales imported in 1957-58. The United States supplies most of Israel's raw cotton requirements, but substantial quantities are sometimes imported from Greece and Turkey under trade agreements.

Cotton stocks on August 1, 1959 were estimated at 7,000 bales, compared with beginning stocks of 6,000 bales on August 1, 1958.

#### CUBA REQUIRES SPANISH ON FOOD LABELS

Cuba now requires all domestic and foreign firms selling foodstuffs in Cuba to use Spanish wording on labels, wrappers, and packages. All legal requirements, descriptions, and specifications ordinarily shown must be worded in the Spanish language. Other languages may also be used as long as the wording is exactly the same as the Spanish. Products not sold in their original packages or which are sold in bulk or in units less than the original package are exempt from the new requirement.

#### WEST GERMANY ACTS AGAINST PRICE INCREASES

In a recent communique, the West German Government expressed its concern over agricultural price increases. The severe summer drought has affected not only the Federal Republic but also neighboring countries which traditionally export agricultural products. West Germany has taken the following relief measures to alleviate the effects of the drought. They do not imply any basic changes in the government's established agricultural policy.

Butter and cheese: Suspension of import duties on butter has resulted in some reduction of high butter prices. Cheese imports are being increased so that a sufficient supply at reasonable prices will be assured.

Vegetables: Shortages of fresh vegetables have caused particular concern. Sizable imports of canned vegetables are planned, and limited suspension or reduction of import duties is being considered in order to offset rising canned vegetable prices. Potato tariffs have been suspended to assure an adequate supply.

Meat, poultry, and eggs: Prices of beef carcasses have been dropping for some time and are now below last year's level. Increased imports of hog carcasses have had the same price-reducing effect. The pricing policy adopted by butchers will determine whether or not the lower carcass prices will be passed on to the public. The Import Storage Agency recently announced a further reduction in the selling price of canned meats--to DM 1.20 per 400 grams (about 20 cents a pound). Sufficient feed imports will be allowed to compensate for the poor roughage harvest and thus ensure a supply of reasonably priced meat. Poultry and egg prices in recent months have been considerably below those a year earlier.

# ECUADOR'S CASTOR BEAN PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS SLOWING DOWN

Ecuador's 1959 castor bean production, exports, and consumption will probably be down somewhat from 1958 and are expected to decline again in 1960. This year's expected decline in production and consumption has been due to increased production and imports of inedible tallow, which soap manufacturers have used to a large extent in place of castor oil. The local soap industry is interested in importing even more tallow in 1960, probably because of its low price.

Castor bean production and exports increased sharply in 1958 because of extremely favorable weather, increased domestic demand, and favorable export demand and prices. About two-thirds of the 1958 exports went to West Germany, the Netherlands, and Japan. Exports in the first 6 months of 1959 totaled 3,612 short tons; 1,882 tons came to the United States, compared with 680 tons in the entire year 1958.

CASTOR BEANS: Ecuador's supply and distribution, calendar years 1957-59 and forecast 1960

	1957	1958	1959 1/	Forecast 1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Supply:				
Stocks, January 1.....	11.7	5.5	2.6	2.5
Production.....	11.8	20.6	19.6	18.6
Total supply.....	23.5	26.1	22.2	21.1
Distribution:				
Consumption.....	9.6	13.8	12.9	11.9
Exports.....	8.4	9.7	6.8	6.4
Stocks, December 31.....	5.5	2.6	2.5	2.8
Total distribution.....	23.5	26.1	22.2	21.1

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official and other sources.

## INDIA'S 1959-60 PEANUT CROP EXPECTED TO BE LARGER THAN INDICATED EARLIER

India's 1959-60 peanut crop is now estimated unofficially at about 5.2 million short tons or slightly less than the final official estimate of 5.4 million tons produced in 1958-59. Flood damage probably was not as severe as reported earlier.

Peanut area in 1959-60 is estimated unofficially at about the same as the officially estimated 14.5 million acreage of 1958-59.

Official Business

MODERATE INCREASE FORECAST FOR  
MEXICO'S 1960 CASTOR BEAN CROP

Mexico's castor bean production in 1960 is forecast at about 8,800 short tons, compared with 8,300 tons in 1959 and 7,700 tons in 1958. Technical difficulties in seeding, irrigation, and harvesting have limited the success of the many efforts to establish commercial production in the states of Sinaloa, Sonora, and Baja California.

The production increases of 1958 and 1959 have been helpful in supplying the oil needs of the domestic paint industry. The diversion of a reported 2,000 tons of linseed oil to edible oil use during the third quarter of 1959 resulted in increased use of castor oil by the paint industry.

Mexican foreign trade in castor beans and oil is of relatively small importance.

CHILEAN 1960 LENTIL CROP  
AGAIN REDUCED BY RUST

Chile's lentil crop to be harvested in January-March 1960 is estimated at 220,000 bags, from a planted area of 60,000 acres. This is 26 percent less than the 1959 harvest of 300,000 bags from 70,000 acres. Rust (Uromyces fabae) has reduced yields both seasons. This year, the disease has appeared in the important producing provinces of Curico, Nuble, and Linares; thus far, plantings in Talco and Malleco provinces are in excellent condition.